

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. VIII.

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No. 1.

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

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Business advertisements at Reduced Rates. Office Northwest corner Main and Congress streets.

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[Late Chief Clerk Surveyor Gen'l's Office.]
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REMOVAL.
J. L. COGSWELL, (Dentist) has removed his office from 220 Kearny Street, to the Young Men's Christian Association Building, 22 Sutter Street, near Kearny, San Francisco.

R. A. WILBUR, M. D.
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J. M. BERGER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
Congress Street, opposite L. M. Jacobs & Co's Store.

A fine assortment of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry always on hand for sale. Patronage respectfully solicited.

A Grand Old Poem.

Who shall judge man by his manners?
Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for princes,
Princes fit for something less;
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
May beclothe the golden ore
Of the deepest thoughts and feelings,
That to honor upward soar.

There are springs of crystal nectar
Ever welling out of stone;
There are purple buds and golden
Hidden, crushed and overgrown.
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,
Loves and prospers you and me,
While he values thrones, the highest,
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man upraised above his fellows,
Of forgets his fellows then;
Masters, rulers, lords, remember
That your meanest kind of men:
Men by labor, men by feeling,
Men by thought and men by fame,
Claiming equal rights to sunshine,
In a man's ennobling name.

There are foam-embroidered oceans,
There are little weed clad rills,
There are feeble inch-high saplings,
There are cedars on the hills.
God, who counts by souls, not stations,
Loves and prospers you and me,
For to him all vain distinctions
Are as pebbles in the sea.

ITEMS FROM THE SENTINEL OF LAST SATURDAY:

The public school opens here next Monday.

More wool coming on Gardner's train from Maricopa county.

On the 23d arrived by boat from Aubrey seven bars of silver bullion worth \$12,000.

The Pocahontas mine in the Castle Dome district has been sold to W. H. Baxter of San Francisco.

Freight for the new 20-stamp McCracken mill comprised some 185 tons of material, all of which has gone forward except some twenty tons still at Colorado Station.

A new postoffice is about to be established at Putnam's ranch at Riverside, in Pinal county. This will be a great convenience to settlers on the Gila above Florence and to the miners about Mineral creek and vicinity.

Globe City is entitled to better mail accommodations. The northeastern part of Pinal county is fast filling up with ranchmen and miners, all of whom get their mail at Globe. At present they get mail but once a week, which is not nearly enough.

McMillanville, in Globe district, is getting to be quite a town. J. A. Miller & Co. have a fine stock of goods there in charge of C. T. Martin, and are putting up a fine new store.

Ricci ore from the Rosario mine, near the Mexican line south of Temaster's Camp, in this county, was shipped to San Francisco this week by L. A. Smith. Horn silver appears all through the ore and there is every reason to expect big returns from the shipment.

Col. J. D. Graham goes forward to Pima county, to-day, to arrange for the erection of a mill on the property of the Aztec mining company, on the Sonoita. He is an old and frequent visitor of the Territory, and made locations in the Santa Rita country years ago, when the Indians made it impossible to hold them.

J. W. Pender, of the Risdon Iron Works, in charge of sixteen mechanics, left the railroad Thursday at Agua Caliente on his way to Mohave county. They go to put up the new ten-stamp mill at the Hackberry mine, which will be turned over in complete running order at the total cost of \$95,000.

The railroad bridge is virtually finished to-day, except the laying down upon it of the rails. The latter can be done in a few hours' time and the cars can be run over to the Arizona bank inside of half a day from any given hour. The immense structure, 187 feet long, moved smoothly and accurately. By this time well heeled agents of the railroad company have probably seen somebody at Washington, and we can expect to soon hear of the Secretary of War's order being rescinded.

Cavaness' and Field's trains came in this week with 46,000 pounds of concentrations from the Silver King mine. David Nahr has this week forwarded 36,000 pounds freight to Florence by Bras's train; 22,500 pounds to Globe by J. Contreras; 10,000 pounds to Phoenix by A. Contreras; 10,000 pounds to the Picacho mill and 3000 pounds to Castle Dome. J. M. Barney has forwarded during the week 63,959 pounds of merchandise to Phoenix, Silver King mine, Florence, Tucson and Globe District by trains of Quinlin, Cavaness, Contreras and Straus.

MR. A. DERRIE, 418 Vallejo street, San Francisco, writes further regarding the sending of ores to the Paris Exposition, as follows: Since my letter to you, I have made arrangements with the Committee on Exposition to take charge of all ores sent to me and send them free to Paris by the Panama route. Any special information regarding this matter can be had by applying to W. H. Martin, general agent, 230 Montgomery street, or to ex-Gov. Safford of your city, who is also one of the committee on mineralogy for the Paris Exposition.

CHARLES A. JOHNSON, recently of Colton, has been appointed Postal Clerk on the Yuma train. The force is now composed of Messrs. Hamilton, Gill and Johnson, three excellent and energetic young men. They will commence running through to Yuma next week. —Los Angeles Republican, September 25.

Trees and Rainfall.

On the great effects which have been produced on the surface of the earth by the cutting away of trees, F. C. Oswald has an article in the Popular Science Monthly. We draw therefrom certain points which are worthy of consideration:

Since the Christian era the physical history of the planet records the steady growth of a desert which made its first appearance on the dry table-land of Southern Syria, and which extended eastward down the Euphrates, and westward along both shores of the Mediterranean into France and Southern Russia. The sand drifts of Moab have dried up the life of the world in the "cradle of civilization."

Prince de Ligne, in locating the earthly Paradise, fixes the latitude near the snow-boundary which passes through Northern Persia and Asia Minor, and reaches the meridian of Europe near the center of the Mediterranean. The nations that "celebrated life as a festival" have lived along this line; but such is the aridity of the soil at the present time, that the struggle for existence is so hard to the vast majority of the inhabitants, that life is converted from a blessing to a curse. Dr. Oswald doubts "if in the most favored regions of the New World human industry, with all the aids of modern science, will ever reunite the opportunities of happiness which nature once lavished on lands that now entail only misery on their cultivators."

Southern Spain supports now about one-tenth of its former inhabitants—Greece about one twentieth. About 1000 years ago, after the rise of Mohammedan power, the country now known as Tripoli, separated from the Sahara by a ridge of mountains, supported a population of 6,000,000; there are now but 45,000. The climate, which is supposed to have resembled that of our Southern Alleghenies, is now so intolerable that open-air labor is not exacted, even by the most inhuman African despot, between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. The rivers of some of these countries have shrunk to the size of their former tributaries. From Gibraltar to Samarcand the annual rainfall has decreased till failure of crops is the rule. The climate of Rome has been changed from the summer temperature of Western Virginia to the furnace heat of Mexico.

These disastrous results have been brought about by the destruction of forests. The great woodlands extending from the Pyrennees to the Himalaya have disappeared. Of the forest area of Spain and Italy, about two acres to a hundred are left. Greece hardly one. This devastation is exceeded in the provinces; in some localities not a stick or bush can grow up but necessarily plucks it. The Mediterranean, once a forest lake, is now surrounded by dusty and burning coasts, once hundreds of miles without a vestige of organic life. But even the nakedness of the most sterile tracts of Southern Europe is exceeded by the utter desolation of the Ottoman provinces.

Championian traced on the Great Sahara desert the course of former rivers and creeks by the depressions in the soil and the shape of the pebbles. He found tree stumps, almost petrified, covered by a stratum of burning sand. "And so the astonishing truth," he remarks, "dawns upon us that this desert may once have been a region of groves and fountains, and the abode of happy millions. Is there a more terrible crime than that of stripping our Mother Earth of her sylvan covering? The hand of man has produced this desert, and I verily believe, every other desert on the surface of this earth."

The burning sun of the desert is the angel with the flaming sword who stands between us and Paradise."

That the inhabitants of these districts have failed to recognize the cause of their misery, implies infatuation and mental blindness. But this blindness, though not justified, is explained by the fatalism of their religion, which assumes a meddlesome Providence that rules the world in spite of man, and which produces indifference to or contempt for all physical sciences whatever. But our own indifference to the disappearance of the forests seems much more unaccountable, since it has been demonstrated that an annual felling of a tree stripped of its bark does not perish more surely than land deprived of its trees.

The rule of "one-third to the hunter, two-thirds to the husbandman," expresses the most desirable proportion of woodland and cultivated fields. In a country blessed with such a plethora of woods as the United States was a hundred years ago, between the Valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic, the work of clearing could be pursued with positive benefit to the climate, inasmuch as it would counteract the excess of moisture and miasmatic tendencies. In some of the Southern and Central States this limit has already been passed. Kentucky and Michigan have a greater percentage of treeless area than a portion of Central Europe that has been settled and cultivated for upwards of 1000 years. Ohio, except the part near the great lakes, suffers from drought. In the "Blue Grass" region of Kentucky, once the pride of

the West, the spring and well waters are often so sparing that the stock farmers are moving towards the Cumberland mountains. Wherever cotton and tobacco are cultivated the work of ruin has made rapid advances; droughts are becoming more and more frequent, and the locust, the pioneer of the desert, has made its appearance.

Joseph II. of Austria, was right in estimating trees so highly as to attach penalties to the destruction of the woods on the Alpine slopes that protect the valleys from avalanches, and proposed that in wars the trees of a country should be spared by international agreement.

The climatic influence of trees must be more generally understood before legislation can be hopelessly of use. Forests perform innumerable functions which no artificial contrivance can imitate, and of which the following are the most important: Woods are the water reservoirs of nature, and hold in the network of their roots and moss-carpet the moisture which is intended to supply our water courses in the season of midsummer heat. One acre of full-grown beech trees absorbs and dispenses as much humidity as twenty acres of grapes and tobacco, and 300 acres of cereals. Forests produce rain. Under the influence of vertical sun-rays trees exhale the aqueous vapor which the leaves have absorbed from the atmosphere, and in contact these vapors discharge rain-showers even in midsummer and at a great distance from the sea. By moistening the air, woodlands moderate the extremes of heat and cold. It is seen on the coast how the humidity operates beneficially in allaying the severity of winter; and in summer the evaporation of dew and rain gives no cool breezes when the rain is most needed.

Unlawful Divorces.

SALT LAKE, September 25.—The report of the grand jury shows that 404 cases were determined by the Salt Lake County Probate Court during the last twelve months and that nearly the whole of these illicit divorces were obtained by parties not residing within the Territory. The examination by the grand jury's committee will develop the fact that members of the Salt Lake Bar were engaged in the practice. It will also show that Elias Smith, probate judge, as an attorney in these cases, has been practicing in his own court, and that his clerk and deputy clerk have likewise been engaged in the illegal divorce business. Divorces are shown to have been procured by plaintiffs who reside abroad, by simply filing a complaint setting forth the cause of action, accompanied by an affidavit that the one bringing suit desires to become a resident of Utah. The customary summons to defendant, requiring him or her to answer within ten days, is then issued and mailed to such postoffice address as the complainant has, by a private note, designated. At the expiration of the ten days a decree is granted. In numerous cases, the files examined by the committee show that divorces have been granted within two days after filing the complaint, and several decrees are entered upon the record on the same day of filing the complaint.

A Novel Horse Snit.

Los Angeles, Cal., as we learn from the Express, has had a novel lawsuit. It came before a justice's court of that city, and was to this effect: A had a sick horse, which was in great suffering, and which he thought was sure to die. So he took the horse to B, a lively stable keeper, and said, "I will give you \$5 to kill this horse for me."

"All right," said B. So A paid the \$5, left the horse in charge of B, and went away. B could not, however, summon sufficient nerve to kill the poor animal, so, in his turn B said to C, "If you will kill this horse for me I will give you \$5."

"All right," said C. "All right," said C, and he took the horse away with him. C, however, did not kill the horse, but doctored him and restored him to health. A, much to his surprise, one day saw C driving a fine animal which A unmistakably recognized as his formerly sick horse. A demanded the horse from C, C refused to give it up, and A brought suit against C to recover possession of the horse. The jury decided in favor of C, and awarded him the horse. The Express understands that the case will be appealed to the County Court.

Money at Seven Per Cent.

Within the past week, the Hibernia Bank has renewed its \$1,000,000 loan on the Palace Hotel property for one year at eight per cent. This was originally made in September, 1874, to Messrs. Ralston and Sharon, for three years, at seven per cent. per annum.

The Hibernia Bank yesterday announced that it would entertain propositions for loans of \$30,000 and upwards to the extent of its surplus at seven per cent. per annum on real estate security. Two months ago this bank had \$700,000 in coin on hand, and it has probably as much now. It has recently been loaning at eight per cent. in sums of \$10,000 and upwards. First-class mercantile paper is readily discounted at nine per cent. Term loans at seven per cent. ought to stimulate local improvements.—Bulletin, Sept. 25.

SAYS THE NEW YORK HERALD: A decision just rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States is possibly interesting to a large number of litigants. The Court holds that when a creditor, after judgment obtained against him, transfers to his wife property purchased with money for which he is responsible, the transfer is not sufficient to protect the property against the creditors of the insolvent husband.

The Farming Interest.

It is a remarkable proof of the importance of the farming class in our economy that all estimates of national prosperity and misfortune are based on it. We are told the country is beginning to revive after the long prostration that occurred in September, 1873, and as proof, we are pointed to the crops of the present year. These crops are the burden of all cheerful predictions, the inspirations of all hopeful enterprises. The bankers of New York assure the country of better times because it has produced a bountiful crop; the national credit improves steadily for the same reason; we are told that we can resume specie payment in 1879 without difficulty, because we have a crop that will command all the gold that resumption calls for; and merchants, real-estate dealers, manufacturers and all other classes whose welfare depends on the general prosperity predict an improvement in business because the land is full of grain, hay, cotton, sugar and rice.

These predictions and estimates are reasonable, and they show what are the foundations of our prosperity. Stocks of unsalable pig-iron and mountains of unsalable coal in Pennsylvania and gluts of manufactures in Massachusetts are signs of suffering rather than of comfort, for they tell of over-production, diminished consumption, paralyzed industry and idle and hungry people. But stacks of harvested crops have a different significance; they mean wealth, business, employment, prosperity and comfort.

There is a lesson in this which ought to be heeded. Our prosperity rests on the shoulders of the farmer. If he suffers, his pangs will sooner or later run through the whole country. An unjust burden imposed on him is a strain on the very props of society. Statesmen, publicists, financiers, economists and reformers forget the silent and patient tiller of the soil in their espousal of the claims of more clamorous and demonstrative classes; but it is always at the peril of the country. We have interminable discussions about manufactures, mining, banking and railroading, and laws after laws enacted for the benefit of these interests with nothing ever done and little dreamed of for the benefit of that great agricultural interest on which all others rest; and yet it is the product of the farmer's labor that maintains sea-board cities, makes five-sixths of our commerce, sustains manufactures and gives employment to railroads. Farmers do not ask for special favors, but enlightened statesmanship demands, at least, their exemption from the effect of special favors to other classes. If the government will not protect them, let it, at any rate, cease to protect other classes at their expense. —St. Louis Republican.

August Bullion Product.

Following is an official statement of the bullion product for the fiscal month of the leading Comstock mines:

Belcher	25,300
California	1,403,300
Chollar-Potosi	25,100
Consolidated Virginia	1,445,800
Justice	202,300
Ophir	7,900
Total	\$3,109,600

Outside of the Comstock the yield of the whole coast was \$4,384,600. The total for the coast for the current year is as follows:

January, 15 mines	\$3,109,600
February, 16 mines	2,935,500
March, 19 mines	3,888,000
April, 19 mines	3,960,000
May, 21 mines	4,105,000
June, 21 mines	4,121,800
July, 24 mines	3,954,900
August, 29 mines	4,387,100
Total	\$30,251,300

—Va. Enterprise, September 25.

Pittsburg Damages.

The authorities of the county of Allegheny, (Pa.) have been making a careful estimate of the damages inflicted by the railroad rioters at Pittsburg, and their final awards are said to be about as follows:

Railroad Company	\$1,500,000
Freight destroyed	1,000,000
Elevator	150,000
Keweenaw Hotel Company	100,000
Pullman Car Company	80,000
Private individuals	100,000
Total	\$2,830,000

The million dollars' worth of freight destroyed belonged chiefly to Western merchants. The county of Allegheny is liable for all the damages caused by riot, and the tax-payers will have to foot the bill.

The resignation by Gov. McCormick of his position as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is made the occasion, by many eastern journals, for complimenting him upon his success in a difficult and responsible office. The credit given to him for affability, zeal and tact, will be learned with much satisfaction by his numerous friends on the Pacific slope.—Alta California.

NEW YORK, September 24.—The Times' Washington special says: Indiana Commissioner Smith has been appointed Consul-General at Montreal. This is one of the most important of consular offices. All communications with the Dominion of Canada are made through the Consul at Montreal, which makes that official in fact equal to a Minister resident.

As Iowa justice refused to fine a man charged with the offense of kissing a pretty girl without her consent. "Nothing," said he, "but the dignity of its office prevents the Court from committing the same offense. The temptation to an ordinary person would be irresistible."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Dispatches to THE CITIZEN, by United States Telegraph Line.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—President Hayes has to-day given Red Cloud and his party a plain talk. He told them the only way they could avoid being swept away by the advance of civilization, was to go upon reservations, build houses, cultivate land, etc.

Assistant Secretary McCormick will remain in Treasury through the Extra session of Congress at urgent request of the President and Secretary Sherman.

Waldman, Wrightman & Co's block and other buildings were burned in Providence, R. I., on 27th September. Loss \$750,000 but insured.

Wool increasing in price in Philadelphia. Sales California at 25 to 35 for fine and medium on 28th.

Washington report says Senator Conover of Florida will favor admission of Butler of South Carolina and Spofford of Louisiana in support of President's policy; that all appointments in Florida have been made on Conover's recommendation, about half being of each party. Says however Democrats do not want to control the present Senate.

Minnesota Republican convention unreservedly approved President's policy both Southern and civil service; early resumption of specie payments; favor remonetization of silver; submission to popular vote the payment of railway bonds now repudiated by courts. Present State officers renominated.

Nez Percés attacked rifle pits at Cow Island on 23d. Made seven charges and fought all night, and in morning left. On same night they burned thirty tons government and a lot of private freight. Two citizens severely wounded in the fight. It is believed they have gone to British Possessions.

Certain Republican merchants and bankers propose a mass meeting to disavow New York State Convention's attack on administration.

Galveston dispatch 29th, says Lieut. Bullows with 100 troops has crossed into Mexico after horse thieves.

The President and Secretary Schurz have decided to dismiss charges against Gov. Axtell of New Mexico, on the ground that they are vague and unsupported by proof.

Gen. Pearson in charge of troops at Pittsburgh during riots, has had an examination and put under \$10,000 bond to appear at present term of court.

Ohio clerks, it is said, will either go home to vote, or contribute money to election. Sixth Auditor McGrew is said to be active in collecting money in face of civil service order.

Boss Tweed testifies that he thinks there never was an honest election in New York city.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 29.—The Bulletin to-day publishes affidavits of Mrs. Crawford, mother of Mrs. Flora M. Pinney, Miss Sarah A. Hosmer, Mrs. Stages and J. R. McChesney, all corroborating statement recently published by Mrs. Pinney, regarding abuse to which she had been subjected by Geo. M. Pinney.

About 700 Chinamen left on outgoing steamer.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 29.—Four inches snow has fallen in Schipka Pass. Austrian and German governments have applied to Porte, in virtue of the provisions of the Geneva convention, for permission to transport timber across the Danube to build huts for Russian wounded. R. p. deferred till known if huts are to be only used for wounded. It is reported Turkish troops have strict orders not to fire at Russian Commander-in-Chief, lest he should be killed or disabled and replaced. Russian hospitals are crowded with wounded. End of campaign thought to be near, and it is regarded as a drawn battle. If it is ended, it is reported the great Powers will try and avert another campaign.

Virginia Liquor Registers.

The Richmond, Virginia, State says: "The liquor registering machines have been placed in most of the liquor establishments in Richmond, and of course excites great attention, giving rise to no little discussion. The plan adopted by the liquor sellers to lay the tax on the consumer seems to be uniform as to alcoholic compounds—in every case that came to our notice the price per drink being raised from ten cents to fifteen cents, or twenty-five cents for two drinks. This arrangement pays the two and one half cents to the state and leaves a margin to the bartender to pay for a register clerk, if one shall be needed, in time of crowd and hurry. As to beer and malt beverages generally, two plans seem now to be tried, some lager sellers increasing the price of a glass of beer to six cents, and others, wiser and farseeing, reducing the size of the glass. It begins to be understood already that the register is a check on dishonest bartenders, thus cutting off a margin of loss; also, that the informer clause of the law protects the honest dealer from the knavish; also, that the credit system and all its losses are abolished."

CAPTAIN F. B. CLARK, whose ranch is below the city on the road to the Centinela ranch, informs us that he has sunk two artesian wells on his place, with the best possible results. In one of them sunk on the mesa land near his house, he struck water at a depth of 250 feet, which flows a steady stream of 1 1/2 inches, artesian measurement. The other well, on a little lower ground, is flowing a steady two-inch stream, the well being 200 feet deep.—Los Angeles Republican.

PEA soup, tolerably thick, is more nourishing than meat, and a great deal more so than wheat flour. There is more real food in a bushel of peas or beans than in six bushels of potatoes.

S. B. Chapin, M. D.

Druggist,

Main St., Florence, Arizona.

Prescriptions carefully prepared and all orders promptly attended to.

July 14, 1877. 41-5m

Western Union Telegraph.

Is the only

Great Commercial Line of the Country.

To insure PROMPT SERVICE, direct your telegrams to be sent by the line that connects

Direct to all Points, And does not have to give precedence to Railroad service messages.

August 25. 47

CHAS. LANGLEY & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

—Importers of—

French, English and German Drugs,

Fine Essential Oils, Chemicals, Perfumery, etc., etc.

AGENTS FOR QUICKSILVER,

N. E. Cor. of Front and Pine Streets, SAN FRANCISCO. 39-6m

Henry Buehman,

LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL

PHOTOGRAPHER.

Congress Street,

TUCSON, ARIZONA.

KEEPS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Stereoscopic Views from all parts of the Territory. Also a well selected stock of

Picture Frames and Moulding.

May 5. 31-4f

Drug Store.

On Congress street, at my old stand.

I would respectfully invite the public to call and examine my

GOODS AND PRICES

—at—

SIGN OF THE MORTAR.

Will give prompt attention to compounding physicians prescriptions, and all orders from the town and surrounding country. CHARLES H. MEYERS.

Restaurant des France.

French Restaurant.

CORBELLA & ISSALY